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MORE TRADE WITH JAPAN.

Mr. Armstrong Believes Good Opportunities Are Offered.

POLITICS SECOND TO COMMERCE.

Other Countries Are Studying Japanese Development, Why Shouldn't Hawaii?—Points Out Some of the Openings—Chances for Small Farms.

The good white citizen of Hawaii, who cannot always be thinking of all the world's business, now says, "What of Japan; what am I to get out of it?" The reply is, a good deal for you, if you choose to reach for it, and if you don't a good deal for someone else who shows energy and enterprise, and will be very willing to take your place. The good average citizen, merchant and planter has treated the business affairs of this country as if there was no tomorrow. This is natural enough and quite in the line of other communities. No spot in the world will be more seriously affected by the rising of the vast Asiatic power than Hawaii. But the people are as indifferent to it as they are to the trade of Asbantees. The Chamber of Commerce of Lyons, France, has appropriated \$20,000 for the purpose of sending experts to study the rising commerce of Japan. Mr. Griffiths, M. P. of New South Wales, urges the British colonies to send men to study the same question. He tells his people that they cannot afford to remain ignorant of the nature and strength of Japan's power to compete. Hawaii does nothing, although she should clearly understand the conditions of life, and trade in a country which lies so near to her, and either with or without annexation, will seriously effect the commercial interests.

So far as the political relations of Japan and Hawaii are concerned, there is not the slightest evidence that the Japanese have either hope or desire for the islands. In the constant discussion of the expansion of Japan, since the close of the Chinese war, the newspapers of that country are unanimous in the desire that the movement of emigration should be Southward, and so much so, that Spain is seriously disturbed about the Philippine Islands. Hawaii is not mentioned, either by the government or the opposition press as an objective point in the national policy.

The people of Hawaii have an interest in the island of Formosa, as a sugar producing country. It is generally believed that there is a very large territory which is well adapted soil. But it will be some time before it can be utilized. The present sugar interest is entirely controlled by the sugar refining companies of Hongkong, and the Japanese must open up a new section of the island. This will be done. The Japanese interested in the matter will bring from Hawaii the most intelligent of their countrymen now on Hawaiian plantations. There is an expectation that the large emigration to Formosa will raise the price of laborers' wages. It may do so, but probably not enough to restrict emigration to Hawaii, who can now bank on her good character with the Japanese. Several of the Japanese papers believe that Formosa sugar will soon enter the market of the Pacific Coast. The amount of sugar consumed by the Japanese at present is insignificant, a value of about \$7,000,000 consumed by 42,000,000 of people. The people are too poor to buy it. But the coming change in commerce will soon create new "wants," and the people will become great sugar eaters. The Chinese will, later on, follow the example of the Japanese in increasing their "wants," the island of Formosa will not supply the demand, and the sugar of Hawaii will go to the Asiatic countries. The development of manufacturing in Japan has created a demand for wool. It is imported from Australia, and the demand for it is rapidly increasing. Why is not the Hawaiian wool in the Japanese market? The Japanese are becoming expert manufacturers of shoes, and import leather from England and the United States. Why are not the Hawaiian hides tanned and sent to Japan and manufactured shoes taken in return? There is some demand for bananas in Japan. The supply at present is of an inferior quality and expensive. As the wants of the Japanese increase they will call for this fruit. The product of Southern Japan is poor. The demand for coffee is generally growing. Hawaii can supply this article. Pineapples are consumed in considerable quantities and the demand is growing. Hawaii can supply it.

But there is another article which can be produced without the investment of large capital. It is sea island cotton. Japan will soon demand it for the finer yarns. Instead of importing it from the United States she can obtain a part of the supply from Hawaii. Here is an opportunity for the small planter to put in a crop and get immediate returns for it. It solves the question of large capital. The settlement of the islands by American farmers, with small means, can be assured, if they will each raise a small acreage of sea island cotton. Mr. H. M. Whitney knows about it, and says it can be done. When our people are well over the sugar drunk and are willing to look at small but profitable things, they will see money in this. This cotton is a cash article, cash at the door if necessary, and is prepared with

any intelligent skill, as Mr. Whitney says. It can reach Japan in ten days with cheap freight rates. There is a moderate market now for good butter in the treaty ports. Why should it be brought in tins from France and Italy, when it could be brought from Hawaii? It brings now eighty cents per pound in silver, or forty cents in gold. Japan is not a dairy country. The grasses are inferior and the people drink no milk. But the foreign population consume considerable quantities, and the natives would use it if they could afford to buy it. Here is the want, but the present means are insufficient to obtain it.

However strongly prejudiced our planters and merchants are in favor of increasing the trade with the United States, for the best of political reasons, no more sentiment will prevent them or any one of them from making trades with Japan if there is any money in it. If our white merchants do not take it in hand, the Japanese will, and are now doing it.

Japan has abundant vessels, and proposes to become a commercial nation. Hawaii lies between her and the American continents, north and south. She will take in Hawaii as a mere incident to this trade, without any political veins. She will soon be able to supply the Hawaiian market with a variety of goods, at cheaper rates than Europe or America can do it. She is looking up trade with Chile and Peru, so that she can employ her steamers, and Hawaii is the half-way house.

The reasons for the existence of the singularly progressive government of Japan, with much crudeness in it, some savagery, and with a bold departure away from traditions, has not yet been written. It is a fascinating study. Even the English colonies of Australia, progressive as they are, are not in advance of the Japanese in some things. The government regards industrial development along European lines as a political necessity, and stands behind it in many ways.

The monarchy in Hawaii saw nothing beyond the Hale Nana. It remains to be seen whether the leaders of the Republic and the white community will touch the industrial button; sing "Star Spangled Banner," and expect God to do the rest, or will they take hold and do the great and imperative work needed and push it to the end.

It is perfectly feasible to use the cheap labor of Japan on our sugar plantations and put the planters at ease on this point, and at the same time, make the Japanese aid in building up Occidental civilization here, which is the supreme need of the hour. We can use the Japanese laborer to aid the planters, sugar and coffee, and the mechanics without competition. But it requires a well thought out policy, and then the enforcement of that policy.

The building up of institutions here by offsetting one race against the other, of mingling Portuguese, Japanese and Chinese together, is only a comical makeshift, so far as statesmanship is concerned. We need the Caucasian race here, and if we have not sense enough to bring it, we may as well give up the business. The American flag won't help us. Go to Santa Fe, New Mexico, where the American flag has been triumphantly waving since the territory was wrested from Mexico, and the police will tell you not to walk in the side streets at night or a Mexican greaser will put a knife in you. There is something to be done besides putting up the flag so many of us love. It must be put on something that is decent and respectable. The flag is not a civilizer. Annexation may easily make us a political hell. Any one can see, who chooses to see, that the Asiatics cannot be kept out of these islands by resolutions and laws any more than opium can. Our safety is in so regulating the matter that immigration from the Asiatic countries will aid us and not hinder us.

Liked a Bargain.

"I saw Mrs. K. going into an auction sale last Monday. Isn't her craze for bargains extraordinary?"

"Yes, indeed; I believe she would die happy if she knew she would be laid out on a bargain counter and be buried as a remnant."—Harlem Life.

Decadence of a Once Proud Family.

"Your name is John Smith, isn't it?" sarcastically inquired the police magistrate of the seedy vagrant before him. "And you belong, of course, to one of the leading families of Chicago?"

"No, judge," dejectedly replied the prisoner. "According to the last city directory the Johnsons lead us about 3000."—Chicago Tribune.

Only Wants \$200,000,000.

A Mexican has brought a claim against President Diaz for \$200,000,000, which, he says, belongs to him according to the will of Napoleon III!

Since 1878 there have been nine epidemics of dysentery in different parts of the country in which Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy was used with perfect success. Dysentery, when epidemic, is almost as severe and dangerous as Asiatic cholera. Here tofore the best efforts of the most skilled physicians have failed to check its ravages, this remedy, however, has cured the most malignant cases, both of children and adults, and under the most trying conditions, which proves it to be the best medicine in the world for bowel complaints. For sale by all dealers. BENSON, SMITH & Co., Agents for H. I.

HOUSES ADJOURN SINE DIE.

Special Session of Legislature Closes Without Ceremony.

PRaise FOR EFFICIENT WORK

Senator Nottley Resigns on Account of Ill Health—Vote of Thanks to Officers of Senate and House—Alcohol Bill Last to be Signed—Godfrey's Claim

FIFTY-THIRD DAY, AUGUST 15TH.

Minister King announced that the President had signed the Alcohol bill. The committee reported in favor of allowing F. Godfrey's claim for \$40.

Adopted. Senator Brown introduced a resolution providing for the payment of \$50 for services of janitor. Adopted.

Recess was taken to allow the committee to call on President Dole to give notification of the intention to adjourn. When the Senate came to order Senator Brown reported that President Dole was notified that if the Executive had no further business to place before the Legislature, both branches would adjourn. The President informed the committee that the Government had no further business for consideration at the extra session.

The same Senator moved that the Senate adjourn sine die, but before the motion was put, Minister Hatch made a brief address in which he congratulated the Senate on their work and expressed the appreciation of the Executive.

A communication was read from Senator Nottley giving notice of his resignation on account of ill health. The clerk was instructed to notify the Minister of the Interior of the vacancy in the Senate.

Senator Brown thanked President Wilder, on behalf of the Senate, for his uniform courtesy while acting as presiding officer. He said the Senate was extremely fortunate to have such an able president.

The vote of thanks was unanimously adopted. At 10:35 o'clock the motion to adjourn was carried.

House of Representatives.

At the opening of the House Minister King reported eight bills signed by the President.

A message from the Senate announced the concurrence of that body in the resolution to adjourn at 12 noon.

Speaker Naone appointed Reps. Rycroft and Bond to join the corresponding committee from the Senate to wait upon the President for the purpose of informing him of the resolution to adjourn.

Rep. Rycroft returned with the message that the committee had seen the President and informed him that the business of the session was over. President Dole replied that the only thing remaining for both branches was to adjourn sine die without ceremony. The President also wished to convey his sincere thanks for the faithful and efficient work rendered by members of the Legislature.

Rep. McBryde moved that the House adjourn sine die forthwith. Seconded by Rep. Rycroft.

Minister Smith wished to make a few remarks on the motion of Rep. McBryde. The members of the House were to be congratulated upon their strict attention to business and, for that, they had the thanks of the Executive. The Land Act, the most important measure, had received most careful attention. The Minister closed with an acknowledgment to the press.

Rep. Rycroft thought that the members of the House should extend thanks to Speaker Naone as a token of their appreciation of the impartial manner in which he had conducted the proceedings of the House. He moved that a vote of thanks be tendered the Speaker.

Rep. Winston moved to amend the motion so as to include the secretary and sergeant-at-arms. Unanimously carried.

Before putting the motion to adjourn sine die, Speaker Naone desired to express his thanks to the House for the uniform courtesy shown him through the deliberations of that body, it was the first time he had ever been called upon to preside over the House of Representatives, and if the session had been a successful one, it was due to the help of the members. They had met in session to work for the greatest good of the Republic. He wished to congratulate the members on the success of their work. One of the most important measures, the telegraph cable had received more attention than was thought possible at the beginning of the session. In closing, Speaker Naone again returned thanks to the members of the House.

The motion of Rep. McBryde to adjourn sine die was put and carried. Chaplain Walamau closed the House with prayer.

A Mammoth Refrigerator.

An extra large refrigerator has been received by the Pacific Hardware Company from the Gurney Refrigerator Company, San Francisco. The special advantage claimed for this refrigerator is that

it allows a free circulation of dry air throughout every chamber, keeping everything fresh. It will easily hold 250 pounds of ice. The company have in stock a full line of same manufacture, both large and small. A new consignment of the celebrated garden granite hose with ball and nozzle sprinklers has arrived and are ready for sale.

STORY ABOUT JUDGE KALUA Said to Have Been Arrested on a Serious Charge.

The Claudine brought meagre information about the arrest of Judge John W. Kalua at Wailuku on Thursday last on a charge of adultery.

Some claim that the charge is the result of evil-natured persons hostile to the popularity enjoyed by Judge Kalua and the important trust confided to his care.

Y. H. I.

Concert to be Given on the 31st. Meeting Next Thursday.

On account of Company G drilling last night there was no meeting of the Young Hawaiians' Institute. A meeting will be held next Thursday evening, when nominations of officers for the ensuing year will be made.

The Institute is in a prosperous condition. A concert will be given on the 31st of this month for the purpose of raising funds to purchase a library. An interesting program is being prepared for the occasion.

Money Was Paid.

MR. EDITOR:—The matter in dispute between a Senate committee and myself relative to a certain unpaid amount has, through the medium of the newspapers, become a subject of more publicity than was intended, and having become such, it is only right for me to say that the Senate has settled the matter very satisfactorily to both that body and myself. My attention was drawn to the report in the Star of the said settlement, and it is due to the gentlemen of the Senate for me to say that there was no statement made that "the Godfrey charges were outrages." All of the report in the Star relative thereto is not alone misleading but is also untrue and casts an unwarranted reflection upon the committee on accounts and also upon the "all but two" members who voted to adopt the report, recommending payment of a just debt. I do not claim to be the "Man who broke the bank at Monte Carlo,"

but I have a little satisfaction in thinking I was the one who Euehred "Handsome Jack" of Honolulu.

FRANK GODFREY.
Honolulu, Aug. 15, 1895.

Another Missionary Vessel.

Those who have watched the recent reports from Rak and the Mortlock Islands will recognize the great need of another vessel to take the place of the Robert W. Logan, says the Missionary Herald for August. The money received from the insurance of the Logan will suffice to provide a new craft, and the Prudential committee has authorized the construction of such a vessel, which we hope will before long take its place in our missionary fleet. These white-winged messengers carrying the gospel of peace to the islands of the Pacific, should be followed by the earnest prayers of all Christian friends.

Instinct.

New Bedford is a true city of the sea. Everywhere within it limits the nautical instinct, instilled by years of contact with sailors and whaling crews, is apparent. Every citizen is himself a full rigged ship, and the way he steers himself about the city would tickle the heart of a veritable sea-dog. He goes "north," he goes "south," he goes "east," he goes "west,"—in fact, all his movements are made by a compass. Let a stranger inquire for a certain house and he will receive the minute directions. "Two houses east of the southeast corner of — street."—Albany State.

Another Japanese Joke.

"My dear," said Mr. Nabbs to Mrs. Nabbs, "what name did I understand you to call the new servant?" "Japan," replied Mrs. Nabbs sweetly. "And, pray, why such an odd name, my dear?" "Because she's so hard on china, love," and the domestic felicity remained serene.—Tid Bits.

ONLY ONE VOTE AGAINST IT.

Senate Ratifies Cable Contract Made With Colonel Spalding

EXTRA TIME FOR HOUSE CLERK

Senate Refuses to Concur in House Amendment Concerning Time of Tramways Company to Put in Electric System—House Favors Cable

FIFTY-FIRST DAY, AUGUST 13TH

The Senate met at the usual time Tuesday morning, but owing to failure to obtain a quorum, adjourned to 1.30 p. m., when all members were present except Senator Baldwin. A communication was received from the House asking for concurrence in the joint resolution for adjournment on Thursday, August 15th.

Senator Lyman reported that the Conference Committee had approved the bill relating to the tramways company as passed by the Senate. This fixed the limit of the franchise as Jan. 1, 1897.

The report of the special committee on the cable contract was submitted. The committee favored the adoption of the resolution ratifying the contract and also stated that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce the action of the Executive had been endorsed by a large majority.

Senator Rice asked for a leave of absence which was granted.

On motion of Senator McCandless the cable resolution was then taken up. Senator Waterhouse moved its adoption. Senator Hocking called attention to the clause providing for the purchase of the Inter-Island cable and remarked that although the Government might buy the thing, it had to pay the same subsidy. He made a motion that the contract be amended so that in case the Government bought the line \$10,000 of the subsidy should cease. This was not seconded and consequently lost. The yeas and nays on the original motion to adopt the resolution were called. Senator Hocking again took the floor and told his colleagues that it appeared as if this country was knocking at the door of the United States with one hand and giving away privileges which would belong to the latter country with the other. He moved that the exclusive clause of the contract be struck out. This went the way of the previous motion. On the yeas and nays vote, the resolution was adopted by the following vote: Yeas—Kauahane, Lyman, Northrup, Nottley, Horner, Brown, McCandless, Waterhouse, Schmidt, Wilder, Wright, Rice, Wilcox—12. Nays—Hocking.

Minister Hatch requested that the adjournment resolution be postponed for a day.

Adjourned to 10 o'clock Wednesday.

House of Representatives.

Third reading of Bill 18 announced as business of the day. Passed.

Third reading of Bill 19. Passed.

Under suspension of rules Rep. Hanuana read a resolution instructing the secretary to type-write the record of the House and that be given thirty-five extra days in which to do the work.

Rep. Rycroft moved the resolution be laid on the table, on account of the small attendance of members.

Rep. Hanuana said all the members that attended regularly were present. The secretary of the Senate had been given thirty-five days in which to write up the proceedings of that body.

Rep. Bond did not want to appear ungenerous to the secretary of the House, but the time seemed too long.

Rep. Rycroft did not see the need of giving more than ten days. He had heard nothing of the matter before. The House had been in session over fifty days and about three hours of solid work had been done on a daily average. Surely the clerk would be able to do the work in a very much shorter time than the resolution specified.

The motion to have the resolution considered immediately resulted as follows:

Yeas—Reps. Hanuana, Halualani, Davis and Haia.

Noes—Rycroft, Cluney, Winston and Bond.

Speaker Naone cast the deciding vote favoring immediate action.

Rep. Rycroft moved the House adjourn. Seconded by Rep. Bond. Lost.

Rep. Halualani praised the secretary. His minutes had always been correct and well executed. What was the use of cutting down the time for the work. Thirty-five days was necessary.

Rep. Rycroft thought it looked a little suspicious to run things through as the native members were trying to do.

The motion of Rep. Bond to amend the time to fifteen days was lost, Rep. Rycroft voting against the amendment.

The motion to pass the resolution as introduced was passed, Rep. Rycroft calling attention to the fact that he voted in favor of it.

House adjourned until 1.30 p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION

After waiting for three-quarters of an hour for a quorum, the appearance of Rep. McBryde completed the requisite number, and business was proceeded with.

A communication from the Senate announced transmission of the report of the Joint Conference Committee on Senate Bill 17, relating to the Hawaiian Tramways Company for action by the House. A joint resolution regarding the ratification of the cable contract, with report of special committee. Both reports were adopted by the Senate on the 12th day of August, 1895.

Rep. Robertson moved for consideration of the Electric Railway bill. Carried.

Rep. Robertson reported that the committee from the Senate would not recede from its position, and rather than have no bill at all the House members of the Joint Conference Committee had decided to concur with the Senate members. When in future persons pointed to old mules drawing along the tramcars, instead of the use of electric power, the Senate would be referred to as the responsible body.

Joint resolution from the Senate regarding telegraph cables was read. The report of the Senate special committee, to whom was referred the joint resolution relating to the confirmation of the contract between the Government and Z. S. Spalding in relation to the laying of a submarine cable between these islands and the North American continent, was adopted. The committee reported also that at a meeting of the Chamber of Commerce held at the rooms of that body this day, at which they were present, the action of the Government in executing the contract was endorsed by a large majority of the members of that organization.

There was doubt on the part of some of the members whether the joint resolution on the telegraph cable should be adopted. There were points which needed clearing up.

Rep. Rycroft thought the House was in duty bound to support the Executive in the matter. There were some things which he did not understand, such as the exclusive phase, which he did not like, still his confidence in the Executive was unlimited. He would vote for the bill.

Minister Hatch said he did not wish to see the cable contract rushed through without due consideration. The Executive was not in favor of such action. If there were matter which needed clearing up, such should be done. The Executive did not believe in forcing matters.

Rep. Winston interposed the question, "Would it not be well to put off consideration some six months?"

"If we are to have a cable, we want it as soon as we can get it," said Minister Hatch. The United States has three propositions to consider. 1st.—The laying of an exclusive telegraph cable to be owned by the United States. 2d.—The question of granting consent to the British Government to lay a cable to Necker Island and thence to these islands. 3d.—The laying of a cable by a private corporation, such as that proposed by Col. Z. S. Spalding. If the first two should be dropped, the only possible proposition left would be the third, namely the laying of a cable by a private corporation. The whole matter was subject to the approval of the United States. If the measure was favored by the United States work would be begun immediately.

"Was not \$500,000 voted by the U. S. toward the laying of a telegraph cable, and was not the matter defeated by the recognized personal hostility of President Cleveland toward this country," asked Rep. Winston.

Minister Smith said the matter had been defeated on account of \$500,000 being inadequate for the laying of a cable, and some other reasons.

Minister Hatch was sorry such a discussion had arisen and remarks made about the head of a friendly nation. The measure was defeated on account of the exclusive Government control feature.

Rep. Bond said there was a feeling among members that twenty years was too long a time for an exclusive franchise. There were some measures in which points had to be conceded by both sides. Every one was tired of cable talk. Here was something tangible—a good foundation. Confidence must be placed in those who had inquired into the matter.

Minister Smith thought there was bound to be doubt on a matter such as that before the House. With next year would come the presidential election, when the people of the United States would be engrossed with local affairs. It would not be well to present for their consideration at that time the proposed cable scheme. If a cable was the desire of the people of Hawaii, then a definite foundation upon which to work should be prepared. The contract with Col. Z. S. Spalding was such a foundation.

Rep. Robertson wanted to know if a correct version of the cable contract had been published in the newspapers. None of the members were fully acquainted with it. He moved it to be referred to the Printing Committee.

Minister Damon seconded the motion of Rep. Robertson. The matter should be carefully considered on account of its importance. The minister referred to the President's message and the courage shown in inserting the cable matter. People had laughed at the matter. The newspapers had jeered at it. Now a man had been sent right to the doors of Hawaii to help her along with the cable scheme. Providence itself seemed to be helping Hawaii. Everything the Republic wants it has to work for.

Rep. Rycroft saw no need of delaying the matter. There was no use in printing the contract. Some of the members wanted to go home soon. He intended to leave Friday. If the session was prolonged no members could again be obtained from the country districts. He had his business to attend to. The member from Honolulu attended to his business every day. He hadn't seen him in the House for a great many days.

Rep. Winston did not think any member of the House could speak intelligently on the contract.

Rep. Rycroft could not see but that the House knew as much about the matter as the Senate.

Rep. Robertson said it would be a long time before Rep. Rycroft could convince him that the Senate was infallible.

The motion to refer the contract to the Printing Committee was lost.

The motion to adopt was carried.

Rep. Rycroft moved that the contract be read. Carried.

After this had been done the House adjourned until 10 o'clock Wednesday morning.

Mr. C. D. Yunker, a well known druggist of Bowling Green, Ohio, in speaking of Chamberlain's Cough Remedy, says: "I take pleasure in recommending it to my customers, for I am certain that it will always please them. I sell more of it than all other kinds put together." For sale by all dealers. BREWSTER & CO. Agents for H.I.

LAST DAY OF THE SESSION.

Special Meeting of Legislature Concludes Its Labors Today.

PRESIDENT SIGNS THE LAND ACT.

House Members Want to Take Law Books Home to Study. Had to Wait for a Quorum—Senate Concur in Amended Alcohol Bill—Bills Signed

FIFTY-SECOND DAY, AUGUST 14TH.

Minister King announced that the President had signed the Annexation Resolution; Acts relating to passage of water and railways over lands of others not benefited thereby; Act acquiring rights of way, Currency Act and Military Act.

Frank Godfrey petitioned the Senate for \$40, which he claims was unjustly held from him. He had a bill for \$195 or proof reading; the Committee reduced it to \$155. His petition was referred to Committee on Accounts.

The Senate adopted the conference committee's report on the Alcohol bill.

Recess until 1.30 o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Minister King announced that President Dole had signed the Land Act; three appropriation bills; bill relating to motions for new trials; Tramway electric bill and joint resolution ratifying cable contract.

Senator Brown stated but one bill remained for the President's signature, the Alcohol Act. It would be presented during the day for approval.

The Senate adopted the House resolution naming Thursday, August 15th, as the day for adjournment. Senators Brown and Lyman were named to notify the President; two members of the House will act with them. The committee will wait on the President during the day. Adjourned until Thursday morning.

House of Representatives.

The House spent three-quarters of an hour in waiting for a quorum—a repetition of the previous day. Seven members were present at 10 a. m. The sergeant-at-arms was sent out after another member. Two other members arrived shortly after. Ministers King and Damon represented the Cabinet.

Minister King reported that the President had signed the joint resolution on annexation and acts repealing act providing for the passage of water over the lands of those not benefited thereby, repealing act providing for the passage of agricultural railroads over the lands of those not benefited thereby, regulating the acquisition of rights of way over the lands of others, regulating the currency, regulating National Guard and Sharpshooters.

A communication from the Senate announced the concurrence of that body in the report of the Conference Committee amendments to House Bill No. 10.

Rep. Bond reported for the Committee on Passed Bills that the following had been handed the President for consideration: Senate Act No. 8, providing for Government appropriations, Act No. 12, providing for the giving and filing of bonds; Land Act of 1895, Senate Acts 18 and 19, fixing Board of Education appropriations; joint resolution approving cable contract; Senate Act No. 17, repealing Railway Act of 1890.

Rep. Hanuana introduced the following resolution: Resolved, that the law books now in possession of members of the House be made the property of the same, and that they be paid for out of the appropriations for the present session.

Rep. Bond thought the resolution should not pass. The action was simply degeneration in the times of the old regime.

Rep. Rycroft—"I, too, object to the resolution, because I haven't any of the law books."

Rep. Winston moved for indefinite postponement. If any of the members were in need of books he thought it would be better to buy them out of their own pockets.

Rep. Hanuana said the session was about at an end, but the duties of the legislators, instead of closing too, would continue. It was absolutely necessary that they study the laws in the time which would elapse between this and the regular session in order to be fully prepared for the duties which would undoubtedly fall to their lot at that time. The next session was for ninety days. If the various representatives would have the laws down to a fine point by that time the session would be a much shorter one. The one great failing in the House he attributed to ignorance of the laws. When Reps. Robertson and Kamao were away the House was at sea on points of law. These gentlemen could not be at the meetings of the House every day. It would be a good thing for the other members to brush up a little on law, and for that reason he had introduced his resolution.

Rep. Bond—"We came here for a special price, and I do not believe in appropriating things such as the resolution of Rep. Hanuana provides. We are going back to the old regime, and I believe that this is a good place to stop."

Rep. Hanuana had a parable which he thought would apply very well to the case. He remembered very well hearing of a steward who worked for a very rich man. While waiting on the table crumbs of bread often fell to the floor. These the steward appropriated to his own use. There was no complaint on the part of the rich man, nor did he believe there would be any on the part of the public if the law books should be taken possession of by the representatives.

Rep. Bond—"Better not throw down crumbs for the purpose of picking them up."

Speaker Naone said that a former resolution allowed the House to use the law books in question for the time

which would elapse between the close of the present session and beginning of the next. Where, then, was the use of introducing this resolution?

Rep. Hanuana said the former resolution did provide for members of the House to use the books for a certain length of time, but that was not by any means the only phase of the matter. In case any of the copies were torn or soiled, the members in possession would be forced to pay for the same. He thought the Government should do the paying.

Rep. Winston—"If we begin in this way, we will be asking the Government to furnish us with horses and buggies."

The motion to indefinitely postpone consideration of the resolution was carried.

House adjourned until 10 o'clock Thursday morning.

A PROMINENT VISITOR

Friend of Cleveland's Spokesman on Hawaii Entertained Here.

Judge J. C. Grubb, of the Supreme Court and the Court of Errors, of the State of Delaware, was a visitor in this city for a day last week, on his way to the Coast by the Belgic. He has visited Japan and China, and delayed his return to the Coast in order to visit the islands. He visited the Judiciary building and was received by Justice Frear. He was presented to President Dole and the Cabinet in the Executive building and was entertained by the President at an informal lunch at the Pacific Club on Saturday, where he met General Hartwell, Minister Hatch, Judge Whiting, Paul Neumann and W. N. Armstrong, who was a fellow passenger on the Belgic.

Judge Grubb is an intimate friend of Senator Grey, of Delaware, who is President Cleveland's spokesman on the Hawaiian question. They both reside in Wilmington. Senator Rice took the Judge around the city in his carriage, and a call was made on Minister Willis. The Judge stated that he took the Democratic view of the Hawaiian question, but freely stated that a personal inspection had forced him to review his opinions.

Supreme Court Decision.

The doings of the special term of the Supreme Court in May, 1895, have been issued in pamphlet form. The volume contains the briefs "in the matter of Jonah C. Kalaniana'ole—petition for writ of habeas corpus," also the decision of the Court rendered by Judge Frear.



Burning Pain

Erysipelas in Face and Eyes

Inflammation Subdued and Tortures Ended by Hood's.

"I am so glad to be relieved of my tortures that I am willing to tell the benefits I have derived from Hood's Sarsaparilla. In April and May, I was afflicted with erysipelas in my face and eyes, which spread to my throat and neck. I tried divers ointments and remedies, but there was no permanent abatement of the burning, torturing pain, peculiar to this complaint. I began to take Hood's Sarsaparilla and

Felt Marked Relief

before I had finished the first bottle. I continued to improve until, when I had taken four

HOOD'S

Sarsaparilla

CURES

bottles, I was completely cured, and felt that a sign, mark and symptoms of that dire complaint had forever vanished." Mrs. E. E. OTTAWA, Hillsboro, Wisconsin.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy in action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

HOBBON DRUG COMPANY, Wholesale Agents.

Ranch for Sale

ON MOLOKAI

COMPRISING ABOUT

700 Hundred Acres, free simple, and About 1000 Acres, under long lease From 300 to 400 Head Cattle.

And 20 to 30 Horses

A never failing stream furnishes an abundance of water for irrigation and domestic purposes.

The Ranch affords unusual facilities for farming, cattle and sheep raising and dairying.

There are large areas of good Coffee Land and Land suitable for Sugar Cane.

There is a large and convenient Dwelling House on the premises in good condition.

Climate is healthy and delightful. For further particulars, apply to

J. Alfred Magoon,

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BALSAM OF ANISEED

WILL CURE YOUR COUGH.

ALL THE WORLD OVER, THE RECOGNIZED CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, AC.

20,000 CHEMISTS SELL IT.

Those who have not already given it a trial should do so at once.

IN PALACE AND COURTAGE ALICE Powell's Balsam of Aniseed is the old and unexcelled CURE FOR COUGHS, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, AC.

See the words "Thomas Powell Blackfriars Road, London," on the Government Stamp.

Refuse Imitations. Established 1824.

SQUATTERS AND FARMERS WHEN ORDERING TO BE SHIPPED SHOULD NOT Omit THIS FINE-HONOURED CURE FOR COUGHS.

FOR A COUGH.

FOR ASTHMA, INFLUENZA, AC.

SOLD BY CHEMISTS AND STOREKEEPERS THROUGHOUT THE AUSTRALIAN, NEW ZEALAND AND CAPE COLONIES.

Bottles 1s 1/2 and 2s 3d.

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CHLORODYNE

ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE

COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE—Vice-Chancellor Sir W. PAGE WOOD stated publicly in Court that Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE, that the whole story of the defendant Freeman was deliberately untrue, and he refused to say it had been sworn to.—See The Times, July 13, 1894.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is a liquid medicine which assuages PAIN OF EVERY KIND, cures a cold, relieves sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INVIGORATES the nervous system when exhausted. IS THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR CHOLERA, DYSENTERY, DIARRHŒA.

THE GENERAL BOARD OF HEALTH, LONDON, REPORT that it ACTS as a CHARM, and is done generally sufficient.

Dr. GIBSON, Army Medical Staff, Calcutta, states: "TWO DOSES COMPLETELY CURED ME OF DIARRHŒA."

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE DRUGS TRULY PALLIATIVE IN NEURALGIA, SOOT, CANCER, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM.

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IMPORTANT CAUTION.—THE IMMENSE SALE OF THIS REMEDY has given rise to many UNSCRUPULOUS IMITATIONS. N. B.—EVERY BOTTLE OF GENUINE CHLORODYNE BEARS ON THE GOVERNMENT STAMP THE NAME OF THE INVENTOR—DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE. SOLD IN BOTTLES 1s 1/2, 2s 3d, and 4s 6d, by all Chemists.

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Sarsaparilla

IS THE GREAT

Blood-Purifier,

NERVE TONIC,

—AND—

STRENGTH-BUILDER.

It attacks and breaks up every humor, cures skin eruptions, restores vitality, and cures out of all countenance. Sufferers from indigestion, general debility, or any other ailment, should take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. It gives strength to the weak and builds up the system generally. Its use is not made up of anything, cheap, refreshing, and is a good thing.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla

HIGHEST AWARDS AT THE

World's Great Expositions.

Made by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

Beware of cheap imitations. The name Ayer's Sarsaparilla is prominent on the wrapper, and is blown in the glass of each of our bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG COMPANY, Agents for Hawaiian Islands.

RUBBER

STAMPS

At Gazette Office.

Don't Get Entangled

in the meshes of disease. The list is long. Consumption has a small beginning. A cough or cold is the commonest.

Putnam's Cherry Comfort

will afford relief at once, and positive cure. But don't neglect a cough. The older the cough the harder to cure—that's experience. The fact that PUTNAM'S has cured others is the best reason you should take it—now.

Sold in 25c. and 50c. Bottles.

HOBSON DRUG Co.

Exclusive Agents.



Of Interest to Managers of Plantations.

A Model Plant is not complete without Electric Power, thus dispensing with small Engines.

Why not generate your power from one CENTRAL Station? One generator can furnish power to your Pumps, Centrifugals, Elevators, Flows, Railways and Hoists; also furnish light and power for a radius of from 15 to 20 miles.

Electric Power being used saves the labor of hauling coal in your field, also water, and does away with high priced engineers, and only one engine to look after in your mill.

Where water power is available, it costs nothing to generate Electric Power. THE HAWAIIAN ELECTRIC COMPANY is now ready to furnish Electric Plants and Generators of all descriptions at short notice, and also has on hand a large stock of Wire, Chandeliers, and all Electrical Goods.

All orders will be given prompt attention, and estimates furnished for Lighting and Power Plants; also attention is given to House and Marine Wiring.

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G. WEST,

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IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

Carriage Materials

WHAT'S GOING ON IN HILO.

Coffee Lands Selling Readily at \$20 and \$35 an Acre.

NEW SETTLERS ARE DROPPING IN

Concerts by Misses Richards and Greene. Merry Wedding Bells—Union Meeting of Churches—Summer Visitors. Spicy Business and Personal Notes.

HILO (Hawaii), Aug. 12.—On Saturday evening, August 10th, a concert was given by Miss Richards, soprano, and Miss Greene, pianist, at the Hilo court house. The following program was rendered in a highly artistic manner.

PART I.

1. "Could I".....Tosti
2. "Slumbering Song".....Matti
3. "Spring's Awakening".....Buck
4. Piano Solo—"Am Geifer See".....Bendel
5. "Cynthia".....Black
6. "Regrets".....Black

PART II.

1. "Retoumelle".....Chammade
2. "Ungeduld".....Schubert
3. "Twas April".....Nevin
4. Piano Solo—(a) "A Shepherd's Tale." (b) "Shepherds All and Maidens Fair".....Nevin
5. "Summer".....Chammade
6. Two Scotch Songs.....Black

The selections, "Spring's Awakening" and "Ungeduld," and the piano solo, "Shepherds All and Maidens Fair," received enthusiastic recalls. One of the encores rendered by Miss Richards was entitled "How My Grandma Danced the Minuet," which was most apropos to a certain society event now on the tapis. After viewing the volcano Misses Richards and Greene will give concerts at the Wailuku native church on the 24th inst. and at the Makawao Foreign church on the 30th.

On the 7th inst. Miss Cassie Lougher, of Waiakae, was united in marriage to David Forbes, manager of the Pacific Sugar Mill Company of Kukuhaele. The wedding took place at the residence of C. C. Kennedy, and was performed by Rev. C. W. Hill, of the Hilo Foreign church. Immediately after the ceremony Mr. and Mrs. Forbes departed for the Volcano House.

During Thursday evening, the 1st, the Social Club met in the parlors of Charles E. Richardson. The excellent program of events was of a musical nature, with the exception of two recitations by C. J. Whitney, of Honolulu. The attendance was smaller than usual owing to rainy weather.

On Friday, the 2d, Wailuku river was visited by a large number of people. Recent rains had swollen the small stream past recognition. The water was higher than it had been for years.

On Saturday evening, the 3d, Mrs. L. Severance gave a pleasing musicale at her residence.

During Saturday evening, the 4th, a union meeting of the Hawaiian, Portuguese, Japanese and Foreign churches took place in Haili church. A cosmopolitan audience listened to a pleasing program of songs by the various choirs, recitations, solos, addresses, etc. The exercises were conducted by Rev. S. Desha.

During Monday evening, Aug. 5th, a recital by C. J. Whitney, the Honolulu eloquentist, took place at the native church.

On Tuesday evening, the 6th, the Hilo brass band played some pretty musical selections in the court house yard. Rainy weather prevented a large number of people from enjoying the music.

During Wednesday evening, the 7th, Judge and Mrs. S. L. Austin gave a small party in honor of the birthday of Mrs. O. H. Gulick nee Clark, of Honolulu. The guests were mainly relatives and connections of the Clark family.

The foreign population of Hilo is increasing most rapidly. A few years ago every foreigner was more or less well known but at the present time strangers are encountered everywhere. By the Claudine of the 8th four new residents were added to the foreign colony: Mr. and Mrs. Caldwell and child, and Colonel Little. Mr. Caldwell is to engage in coffee planting, while Col. Little is to practice law.

Summer visitors—Miss Brewer, of Honolulu, is the guest of Mrs. John A. Scott, of Wainaku. Misses Grace Richards and Marguerite Greene of Honolulu are at Mrs. S. L. Austin's. Miss Mary Lynn, of Chicago, is visiting Mrs. L. Severance. Miss Tanner is at Mrs. E. D. Baldwin's. Rev. and Mrs. O. H. Gulick are being entertained at Judge Austin's. Miss E. Sorenson is at Rev. C. W. Hill's, and Miss Cunningham is visiting at the Wilson's.

During Thursday, the 8th, E. G. Hitchcock, Esq., resumed his old position as sheriff of Hawaii and G. H. Williams received his commission as deputy sheriff of Hilo district.

Invitation cards have been issued during the week by Mr. and Mrs. John A. Scott to a reception on the evening of the 13th in honor of Miss Lyman, of Chicago, and Miss Brewer, of Honolulu. Dancing at nine. It is whispered that the occasion will be most "swagger" and that the stately minuet will be an interesting feature.

During Saturday, the 3d, Fred. B. Oat, of the Honolulu Post Office, arrived in Hilo via Hamakua. He departed for Kilauea next day.

A W. Hobson, Hilo's real estate agent returned this week from a trip to the States.

Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Kennedy and Mr. and Mrs. Terry are enjoying an outing at the Volcano House and Miss Charles Chillingworth, of Wailuku, and Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Brown, of Honolulu, have been in town during the week.

A party of Hiloites, Howard Hitchcock, Gardner Wilder, Medames Loebeinstein and Wilder, together with

several others, are enjoying the wilderness of Puakala, far up on Mauna Kea's slopes.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Hardy are visiting on Molokai.

The Lyman family is at Hale Kaila.

It is rumored that Colonel Little will act as sheriff's clerk for a while.

Captain Egner, of the Salvation Army, is busy building a two-thousand-dollar barracks near Hilo's saloon.

"Botts" are attacking horses in some parts of this island.

The Kau volcano road is badly washed out in several places by recent rains.

A 120-pound squash from D. H. Hitchcock's coffee plantation, twenty-three miles up the volcano road, attracted considerable attention on Front street during the week.

The California Dairy Company are doing a thriving milk business.

Coffee land of all sorts can be easily obtained in Hilo and Puna districts. Several companies and individual owners will sell at from \$20 to \$35 per acre. It is said that one Hilo citizen has sold \$25,000 worth of land during the past year.

A native woman in Wailuku recently gave birth to four children.

The Japanese have of late made large hauls of fish. The natives still do the deep sea fishing, while Japanese and Chinamen do most of the catching in the shallow waters of the bay.

L. Turner has moved into his new store in the Spreckels' Block.

The "French-boss" candy man has recently been selling old fashioned molasses candy.

C. E. Richardson has received the first consignment of grain and flour ever shipped from Seattle to Hilo.

Hon. E. E. Richards thinks Honolulu a fair sort of a place, but dreadfully extravagant. He is glad to be back in Hilo.

Dr. Le Biond and Cyril Smith have recently made a trip into Puna.

During the week George Deacon, of Papeete, has entertained a number of Hilo ladies.

Two hundred and fifty feet instead of 150 feet reservation on either side of the Volcano road would answer the purpose to far better advantage—so say a number of Oiaa planters.

It is reported that on the last trip the wheels of the Volcano road stage sank to the hubs in the mud.

The Annie Johnson is soon expected in Hilo bay with a number of steel bridges aboard.

Weather:—Unusually warm.

MR. THURSTON PROTESTS.

Believes Faces Have Been Made at Mr. Hilborn.

MR. EDITOR:—I desire to protest against your editorial in this morning's paper concerning Mr. Hilborn, and to say, that so far as my observation goes, this community does not approve of abusing a man simply because he does not think the same as we do. I myself am somewhat surprised at the reported interview with the gentleman in question, wherein he is made to say that he opposes annexation and supports a protectorate, as both to me and to others he has expressed himself as being strongly in favor of annexation and I therefore think there may be some mistake about the alleged interview.

But even if Mr. Hilborn has changed his mind and now thinks that a protectorate is better than annexation, I submit that we can do much better by meeting him on his own ground and demonstrating the impossibility of a working protectorate, than by making faces at him and proclaiming that he travels on a pass. He may or may not have had a pass on the steamer—it would be nothing unusual if the company had extended him that courtesy, as it is a very common practice in the States to give passes to officials—but it is, to say the least, very poor policy for us to so treat our guests that the impression goes abroad that we are intolerant of any opinion that does not coincide with ours.

Such is not the fact. Mr. Hilborn has stated his opinions, whatever they may be, in a fair and gentlemanly manner, and is entitled to fair and respectful treatment. LORRIN A. THURSTON. Aug. 13, 1895.

DEPARTING FROM HAWAII.

Passengers Booked to Leave for the Coast and Australia.

Per Monowai for San Francisco, Aug. 22.—N. S. Sachs and wife, H. W. Severance and wife, E. Floor, Mrs. M. E. Tenney, Miss Castle, Miss White, Miss F. J. Clarke, Miss H. Carter, A. L. C. Atkinson, Col. Z. S. Spalding, Chas. F. Peterson, A. G. Griffin, Miss L. Atkinson, J. H. Fromholz, A. C. Rulofson, Jr., H. A. Clover and wife, W. H. Soper.

Per Mariposa for Colonies, Aug. 29.—Mrs. Keith, Miss Helen Dauvray.

Mr Magoon Returns.

John Magoon returned by the Archer Tuesday after an absence of fourteen months in the United States. During the time Mr. Magoon delivered numerous lectures on Hawaii, and, by this and other means, has accomplished good work for the Republic.

He says people in the Eastern States favor annexation, the sentiment being particularly strong in Maine and New England.

Tenants at Magoonville welcomed Mr. Magoon home with genuine pleasure.

VERDICT IN THE ASHFORD CASE.

Great Britain Asks Hawaii Government to Set It Aside.

CONVICTION BY AN ACCOMPLICE.

Validity of the Military Commission is Upheld—Trials Were Conducted in an Impartial Manner—Friendly Sentiments Expressed by British Officer.

A communication has been transmitted to the Executive by Commissioner Hawes asking that the verdict of the military court in the case of V. V. Ashford be set aside. The request is based on the opinion that conviction resulted from evidence of an accomplice. The validity of the court is admitted, also that the trials were conducted in an impartial manner. Friendly sentiments were expressed by the British government.

The request will be given due consideration.

It will be recalled that Ashford's case was the only one tried by the Military Commission in which any contradiction in testimony was apparent.

Always Mentioned.

Little Girl—"Did the newspaper reporter notice your papa was at the great banquet last night?"

Little Boy—"Yes."

Little Girl—"Mamma said she couldn't find your papa's name in the list."

Little Boy—"No, but the list ends up with 'and others.' That means papa. They always mention him that way."—New York Weekly.

Your Stock

Will do better on FIRST-CLASS FEED.

HAY AND GRAIN

BOUGHT OF US

Is the very best at the VERY LOWEST PRICES.

CALIFORNIA FEED COMPANY

Nuuanu and Queen Streets.

TELEPHONE 121.

Eggs

cost more in Honolulu than in San Francisco. Why? There's a secret. We're going to tell you about it.

Poultry-keepers have got the business down to a science there. When they want eggs they feed egg food.

Wellington's Improved Egg Food

has earned the reputation of being the best. A pound package will be a fair test for a dozen fowls for six weeks.

Why not make you hens more profitable keeping? You can do it. Will you try a little science in poultry keeping?

HOBSON DRUG CO.,

AGENTS

CONTINUAL ADVERTISING IS THE PRICE OF BUSINESS SUCCESS.

MOTHERS! MOTHERS!

To know that a single application of the CUTICURA REMEDIES will afford instant relief, permit rest and sleep, and point to a



speedy and economical cure of torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, and scaly humors, and not to use them without a moment's delay is to fail in your duty. Think of the years of suffering entailed by such neglect, years not only of physical but of mental suffering by reason of personal disfigurement added to bodily torture. Begin now. Cures made in infancy and childhood

by the CUTICURA REMEDIES are speedy, permanent, and economical. Guaranteed absolutely pure by chemical analysis.

SMITH & CO., HONOLULU, H. I. CUTICURA REMEDIES are sold throughout the world. Price, CUTICURA, 50c. SOAP, 25c. RESOLVENT, 5c.



Disfiguring Facial Blemishes

Are the cause of much unhappiness which may be prevented by CUTICURA SOAP, the most effective skin purifying and beautifying soap in the world, as well as the purest and sweetest for toilet, bath, and nursery.

Pacific Hardware Co.

Did it ever occur to you that we may have just what you want? That it will save you lots of running around town to come direct to our store?

If you cannot spare the time ring up telephone No. 16. Give us your order and we will see that you get just what you want.

Our clerks are all responsible men and can be relied upon to send what you require.

If you are located on one of the other Islands we respect your orders and give them the same prompt attention.

Recently we have greatly enlarged our stock in each department and fell justified in asserting that whatever you may need we can supply you.

PACIFIC HARDWARE CO.



J. HOPP & CO.,

Furniture Just Received, Ex Australia.

A Complete Stock of

BEDROOM SETS

AT LOW PRICES:

Wicker Ware

Rugs and Portieres of all sizes.

SWINGS AND HAMMOCKS

in all sizes and grades.

Repairing of all kinds promptly attended to. Furniture packed for the other Islands. Special care given to Piano moving.

74 King Street.

Pacific Guano and Fertilizer COMPANY.

G. N. WILCOX President. T. MAY, Auditor.
J. F. HACKFELD Vice-President. E. SUHR Secretary and Treasurer
P. O. BOX 484. MUTUAL TEL. 467.

OUR NEW WORKS AT KALIHI being completed we are now ready to furnish all kinds of

ARTIFICIAL FERTILIZERS!

ALSO CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Pacific Guano, Potash, Sulphate of Ammonia, Nitrate of Soda, Calcined Fertilizer Salts

ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC., ETC.

Special attention given to analysis of soils for our Agricultural Chemists. All goods are guaranteed in every respect. For further particulars apply to

PACIFIC GUANO AND FERTILIZER COMPANY

DR. W. AVERDAM, Manager.

H. Hackfeld & Co.

are just in receipt of large importations by their Iron Works "Paul Isenberg" and "J. C. Plunger" from Europe and by a number of vessels from America consisting of

A Large and Complete Assortment

—OF—

DRY GOODS,

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Hawaiian Gazette
SEMI-WEEKLY.
FRIDAY, AUGUST 16, 1895.

ONE of the lessons that ought to have been learned during the extra session, both by the executive and the legislative functions of the government, is that the ban of secrecy occasionally maintained in the consideration of public measures, notably the cable contract has received the sanction of only a very small minority of the community.

WE heartily agree with Mr. Thurston that every person in, or coming to these islands has a right to have his or her opinions respected whether they coincide with ours or not. At the same time it must be admitted that the remarks of people of more or less prominence attract more or less interest—and all people have a right to draw conclusions.

SOMEONE who does not like certain forms of Americanisms proclaimed by the New York Sun recently told the editor that "the ever-bragging herd of so-called Americans are really stupid asses; they tolerate the existence of those Chinese syndicates in California, and bare their backs to the Jewish scourge." The editorial writer thought over his sins of commission and omission awhile and wrote the following: "Well, we are yet able to laugh and grow fat, and we have good prospects, and the men of every race here have a free field, with equal chances, and the eagle screams as merrily as ever, and immigrants are rushing here to join us, and the goose hangs high. We may not be as stupid as the asinine braggart says we are." Some residents of this country who can see little that is hopeful in its prospects ought to ponder over the above with profit.

WHETHER the tariff or "sound money" shall be made the leading feature of the next Presidential campaign is causing more or less sober thought among politicians of the United States. The democrats are satisfied with the tariff as it is, and the republicans are considerably divided, it being hard for many to believe that the democrats can draw a tariff schedule giving as good results as McKinleyism. A republican journal of Boston sides with the minority of its party and states that there is "every reason for believing that merchants, manufacturers as a whole, and business men do not desire any tariff tinkering by the next Congress. They are, as a class, unfavorable to disturbing a tariff under which business is surely regaining its old status. Anybody who alleges that the tariff as it exists has been fashioned on free-trade ideas, belies his own intelligence and the facts. Whatever slight improvements are necessary in that legislation can be made without opening the general question at all."

ALTHOUGH the Legislature has not completed its labors in the number of days predicted at the outset, the work has been carried forward with fair despatch and in the light of what has been accomplished the wisdom of calling the extra session cannot be questioned. Provisional forms are no more and all the functions of a firmly established and representative government are running in their proper grooves. The people of the country have reason to be thoroughly satisfied with the manner in which the reorganization of the Government has been effected. With such a beginning the governmental wheels of the Republic may be expected to continue to roll with the least friction possible and a growing confidence in the political stability of the country established at home and abroad. There is every reason to believe that the country has entered upon an era of prosperity in which the narrow political differences will be wiped out in the co-operation of all classes to advance our commercial and industrial interests.

SUCCESS TO THE CABLE.

The cable contract has been signed, sealed, delivered and ratified, and as Colonel Spaulding came into the country with the most business-like proposition ever seen here, he will go out with the most liberal contract this country has ever offered; consequently, if he is not successful in the United States the blame certainly cannot be laid at the door of the Hawaiian Government. The country has played a high stake, given all that it was possible to give, and the people stand to win a good deal, with the possibility of losing if they fall into the hands of a cranky corporation.

Although there are numerous features in the contract of which we do not approve, be it far from us to cry down the measure or attempt to detract from the ultimate success. The contract has become law so far as the Legislature is able to make it so, and the best plan possible to follow now is to make the best of it and push the good work along. If at the end of ten years—providing the cable is laid—the country finds that it gave away something, the value of which was not appreciated in August of 1895, all that will remain to be done will be to make the best of it. We trust, however, that such an exigency will not arise and that the contract will prove all that its most enthusiastic supporters predict.

LAW MAKING AND LAW ENFORCING.

Commissioner Roosevelt told some of his callers recently that the best way to get rid of the Sunday blue laws of New York City was to enforce them, thus causing the people to go to the Legislature and have them repealed. When one considers what laws are supposed to be passed for in the first place, this statement seems decidedly peculiar; but when the general custom of local option in different municipalities is taken into account it brings to notice one of the interesting phases of law making and final enforcement in many sections of the United States. Laws based on high moral principles are passed, but the effectiveness depends upon the high moral principles of the majority of the individual communities. Some cities appear to keep laws on the statute books on the same principle that some families keep a large family Bible on the parlor table. It looks well and gives the place a good tone, but the dust of disuse is thick upon it.

New York liked the excise law when it kept front doors of the saloons closed on Sunday and gave the police an opportunity to make an occasional farcical arrest. There was a call for reform and now that the reform has come, the law is not in the same favor as formerly. How often the representatives of the people vote for laws affecting the morals of their state and when they return to their own towns, overlook a disregard for the statute because the people of the town are not heartily in accord with it.

Law making and law enforcing too often occupy spheres quite as distinct as theory and practice. On the whole the people believe in the theory but when the practice interferes with their usual routine of life, then dissatisfaction becomes so marked that the officers of the law keep quiet, or if the law is made obnoxious by enforcement the people usually tell their representatives that it must either be forgotten by the officials or put out of existence. No one can fail to admire the bold stand taken by such men as Mayor Strong and Mr. Roosevelt, but the history of the past has been that these reforms are spasmodic. One thing is certain, if the spasms were more numerous the people and the lawmakers would be more careful in what they placed on the statute-books, and consequently petty officials made less liable to corruption.

GREAT BRITAIN'S INDORSEMENT.

While the officials of Hawaii are by no means in duty bound to look to foreign nations for a cor-

rect interpretation of our national laws, it is with considerable satisfaction that the decision of the legal lights of the British government upon the legality of the Military Commission is received. It is an indorsement which ought to silence every cry of distrust from whatever source it may be raised, and will no doubt prove to many, who are suspicious under the most favorable circumstances, the integrity of purpose and action of the present executive and judicial powers of the country. Notably jealous of the rights of its citizens in a foreign country, Great Britain can always be depended upon to place the legal methods used in convicting one of its subjects under the closest legal search lights that can be mustered, consequently it is a matter of not a little importance that the action of this government has stood the test of a national judge whose inclinations might be expected to be of a negative character.

There is another prominent phase of Great Britain's dealings with this country through the medium of Commissioner Hawes, and that is the careful manner in which all complaints made by that government have been investigated before decisive action has been taken. The British government while pressing its case with reasonable force, gives evidence that the right of the Hawaiian Government to present its defense is recognized, nor is that defense cast aside simply because it comes from the Hawaiian Republic. We cannot say what England's attitude may be in the future, but up to the present time, its treatment of the Republic has been such as to set a good example for every friendly nation with which this country has dealings.

SOME of the religious journals are having a warm discussion over the assertion made by a Boston paper that church attendance is slowly but surely on the decline, citing in support of this statement that there are over one thousand deserted church edifices in New England today. The Lutheran Observer states the following facts to refute the charges against the Protestant church as a whole: "In respect to the fact that many churches in New England are 'dying out,' we present another fact that more than ten times as many new churches are built in other parts of the country as are dying out in New England. Captain McCabe has reported that, on an average, two new Methodist churches are built and dedicated on every day of the year. The Baptists, no doubt, build nearly as many; the Presbyterians and Lutherans each build at least one new church every day; the Episcopalians and all the other denominations dedicate about two thousand more annually; so that while a few hundred churches may be dying out in New England, ten times as many new congregations are organized and churches built in other parts of the country."

EVENING papers take issue with us as to our statement that honest if abortive attempts are being made to suppress opium smuggling. Our remarks still hold good. We say honest, because we believe that every possible precaution is taken by officials to prevent smuggling; abortive, because circumstances over which they have no control prevent the securing of such results as their vigilance would ordinarily entitle them to. The landing of opium from schooners on the extended sea coast should certainly not be placed to their discredit, as it is practically impossible to prevent it unless such definite information is secured as to allow them to expend their efforts in a positive direction. The fact that the Norma was compelled to cache her opium instead of landing it as was done in the case of the Halcyon and other vessels of her class is certainly to the credit of our officials. The authorities in these islands have never been able to prevent the smuggling of the drug, and bygone days, with their two or three vessels per month, is certainly no criterion to establish for the present day.

HABEAS CORPUS DECISION.

WE have now the text of the argument and the opinion of the Supreme Court in the matter of Kalaniana'ole, who upon conviction of misprision of treason during the late insurrection, by a military commission, was sentenced to imprisonment and fine. He filed his petition for a writ of habeas corpus in May, 1895, and on the return made to the writ, which was issued, the broad case of the rights of the Government, and of the persons charged with crime, under the Act creating the commission, was fully argued, and decided by the Court in favor of the Government, and the prisoner was remanded to the custody of the marshal.

The briefs of Mr. Neumann on behalf of the prisoner, and of General Hartwell and Mr. Thurston on behalf of the Government are able, elaborate and exhaustive. The opinion of the Court, read by Mr. Justice Frear, is clear and eminently judicial. The public will not and cannot follow the close reasoning contained in the briefs, or in the opinion of the Court. It simply asks, What is the gist of it? What does it settle? The briefs and the opinion review the position taken by many courts in England and the United States, in the various cases occurring in troublesome and rebellious periods, and exhibit the effort of the courts to protect individual rights in such time, and at the same time to secure the life and integrity of the State. To the layman and to the citizen who cannot and perhaps need not burden his mind with the elaborate reasonings in these cases, it is sufficient to state that the courts unreservedly sustain the principle that the Executive has the right, when the State is in peril, to do any and all acts which contribute to the suppression of insurrection or to the maintenance of law and order. In perilous times, the State is a law unto itself, and the method adopted to maintain order will not be searchingly criticized. The Courts simply follow the common sense of mankind, that if an end is desirable, it would be obtained, and "no questions asked." Regarding all other conditions of social or political life, the Courts will jealously guard the rights of individuals. The life of the State, however, centers the life of all within it, and the supreme law of necessity takes precedence in guarding that life.

Even if, upon strict construction of the letter of the law, the Executive is in error, the Courts will not refuse to sustain it, or hamper for a moment, all efforts to maintain political stability or permit those charged with crime to escape through any technicality. It is the "lynch law" of Sovereign States, and stands as a warning to the evil minded that playing with established order is a dangerous pastime.

Persons charged with treason, or misprision of treason, admit the crime, but seek to avoid the consequences by creating legal distinctions. It is the defense of the criminal who insisted that even if he did commit the offense, the sheriff was a "naiger" and had no right to arrest him. The wholesome lesson of this proceeding is, that the Republic will exactly follow the example of all other States in protecting itself, and the Court will not fly off at a tangent and comfort rebels.

AN evening paper informs its readers that the suppression of opium in the last two years has been a howling farce. We presume by this that the editor intends the public to know that, as far back as his knowledge reaches—two years or less—in his opinion, the suppression of opium has been, etc., etc. Or does he intend to make the assertion that only in the last two years has the "suppression of opium, etc., etc.?" If the latter, past events brand the statement as false, for at no time, past or present, have attempts at suppressing the drug been so successful either in these islands or elsewhere. The term "howling farce" displays either a vindictive spite against

some one in the customs bureau or a lack of accurate knowledge of even a moiety of the work that has been done, for assuredly honest, if abortive, attempts have been made to prevent opium smuggling by officers who are beyond doubt as efficient and straight dealing as their critics, if not more so. One fact alone removes the "farcical" proposition, that is, as we are credibly informed, that Hongkong opium is worth to the smuggler \$22.40 per tin.

REFERRING to the probability of the Hawaiian Government granting general amnesty to its political prisoners, the Washington Star says: "The information is not startling, for the Hawaiian Government has been urged by many of its friends in the United States to take just such a step as that which is now regarded as almost a certainty."

NUMEROUS towns in Minnesota have adopted a 9 o'clock curfew ordinance that prohibits all persons under fifteen years of age from appearing on the street after the hour mentioned on penalty of \$100 fine or ninety days in jail. This would not be a bad example for Honolulu to follow, to keep a portion of its youthful element where it belongs during the evening hours.

STARVED INTO MUTINY.

A famous mutiny on shipboard came to pass in this way: When the ship, which had sailed from London, was well down the Channel, it was found that the provisions intended for the use of the crew were rotten and, of course, uneatable. The men complained to the captain, who ordered that the provisions be thrown overboard and the stores for good. He failed to keep his word, and as the poor sailors couldn't sail the ship 10,000 miles on empty stomachs, they killed the captain and mate, helped themselves to the cabin provisions held high jinks for a few weeks, and finally scuttled the ship, put off in the boats, and were all lost but three. The captain could have prevented all this if he had but put up a bad job on the men. Very likely, and got served out for it. They were both criminals and fools.

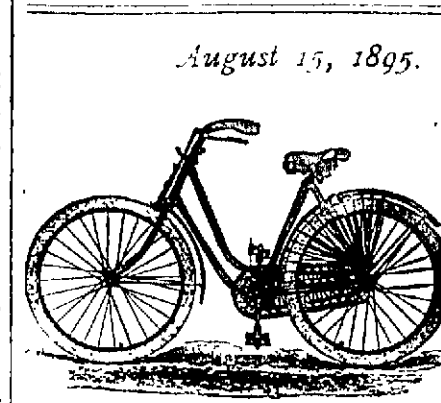
But there are ships that must needs sail to the end of the voyage with only the original stores. Come what may, they can't go back or put into any port. Some are well found and others badly; and so voyages differ. To modify the illustration, the latter kind of vessels are human beings. At birth we sail on a voyage, which by rights ought to be seventy years long. But how many of us continue on the Sea of Life that long? Very few comparatively. Most of us go down sooner. Why? Because we recklessly, carelessly, or ignorantly waste the stock of vital force with which Nature endows us at the start. There are no most shops or bakeries on this Atlantic, nor are there any pains after eating, yellow eyes and skin, and rheumatic gout, the feet. His legs and stomach became fearfully swollen, and his heart palpitated and thumped frightfully nearly all the time. On account of the distress given him by solid food he could only eat slops, and not much strength can be got out of them.

By and-by the best he could do was to huddle about on crutches. He could not lie abed at all, because he couldn't draw his breath when lying down. For over a month he snatched what sleep he could when supported upright on his crutches. Just think of that, and be thankful it wasn't your case. He wasn't able to lift his hand to his mouth, and had to be nursed night and day. He got so low (in spite of doctors attending him) that he didn't expect to live, and didn't desire to. One doctor said he had heart disease, and that his heart was big as a bullock's, which was nonsense. During all this illness Mr. Fish had a professional nurse from a convalescent home. When he had sunk so low as to make it a wonder how he kept alive at all, he first heard of the medicine which finally cured him. In concluding his letter he says, "After beginning to take Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup I never looked behind me, I got stronger every day, and I saved my life, and I want the public to know it. (Signed) Henry Fish, Great Malvern, County of Worcester, January 12th, 1893."

Only a word more. We spoke of men and women being like ships that have to sail to the end of the voyage with what supplies they start with. By that we mean, not supplies of food, but supply of power to digest food. You don't digest? Bread and meat are no better than lead and leather if you can't digest them. In Mr. Fish's case it was not food that failed, but power to use it. He had indigestion and dyspepsia. The wonderful remedy discovered by Mother Seigel stopped the waste of vitality caused by the disease, and enabled Nature to use food to build up the perishing body. He will now proceed, we hope, towards the port of Old Age, with favoring winds. Bread and meat are no longer a burden, he would doubtless have gone down, as millions do, leaving but a monetary eddy over the spot where they disappear.

My little boy, when two years of age, was taken very ill with bloody flux. I was advised to use Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy, and luckily procured part of a bottle. I carefully read the directions and gave it accordingly. He was very low, but slowly and surely he began to improve, gradually recovered, and is now as stout and strong as ever. I feel sure it saved his life. I never can praise the remedy half its worth. I am sorry every one in the world does not know how good it is, as I do. Mrs. Lina S. Hinton, Grahamsville, Marion Co., Florida. For sale by all dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Agents for H. I.

Timely Copies



The meaning of free coinage of silver under present conditions is "The right of any one to deposit silver at a United States mint and have every 371 1/4 grains pure silver, worth in its bullions form, 52 cents, stamped 'one dollar,' which dollar shall be a full legal tender at its face value in payment of all debts and obligations of all kinds both public and private, in the United States."

The dishonesty of thus giving a coin, which is worth 52 cents, the legal debt paying value of one dollar does not need to be enlarged upon.

From the foundation of the government of the United States, the effort was made to establish a coinage approximating as closely as possible to the commercial ratio of the two metals.

Both Hamilton and Jefferson urged the necessity of adhering to market ratio. Never until the modern silverite came to the front was it seriously proposed to mint dollars with full debt paying power worth only half their face value.

If the people of the United States feel that the prosperity of the nation, and any one section particularly, demands the coinage of two metals, let silver and gold be placed on such a ratio that they can subsist on their merits. There is more silver than gold, so why should the silverites be afraid of gold competition?

Is it not more profitable to have the silver of the United States used as a medium of exchange at its true commercial worth in connection with gold, than to have it all silver—free silver—and the dumping ground for the silver of the world.

Silver is not on a par with gold in Hawaii, but when it is used as a medium of exchange, locally, a few dollars less than what are charged for other wheels will buy you a "King of all Cycles," the MONARCH.

When a man comes into the store with the "cold cash" in his hand and says he wants a MONARCH, it means that we are doing business.

It seems too bad to have to refuse to accept the money, and explain that the one wheel left is a sample and that we could not part with it, but will take his order for a wheel to arrive, and if it is not just what he ordered he need not accept it.

We have had to refuse such offers, but in every case we have booked an order. This is the only way that we can supply the demand for MONARCHS.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co. Ltd.
Opposite Spaulding Block,
807 POST OFFICE.
NEWSPAPERARCHIVE

LOCAL BREVITIES.

The band was missed yesterday. Stars and Kama next Saturday. Good progress is being made with the library extension.

The Labor Commission held a meeting yesterday afternoon.

John Kidwell has resigned as captain of the Sharpshooters.

The Australia took 5494 letters and 1219 papers from Honolulu.

The Hawaiian band will resume concerts during first week of September.

The new French Commissioner is expected to arrive by the next steamer.

W. H. Soer will return to Stanford University by the Monowai on the 22d.

Monowai will be next steamer for the coast, due to leave here on 22d inst.

Information is wanted of Luigi Cassarogaga by the Italian Consulate in this city.

Work on Kawaiahao church has temporarily ceased, pending the receipt of more funds.

The \$1000 voted the Labor Commission will be divided between members in a few days.

Charles F. Peterson and A. L. C. Atkinson will leave on the 22d for Yale to take law courses.

The Leilani Boat Club realized \$400 clear of all expense at their annual Wednesday night.

Prof. W. D. Alexander has succeeded W. R. Castle as president of the Board of Education.

Colonel Z. S. Spalding was among the departing passengers for San Francisco yesterday.

The measles cases at Kalihi receiving station have all recovered under the care of Dr. Wayson.

Mrs. Keith and Miss Helen Duvray are booked to leave for the Colonies by the Mariposa on the 24th.

Representative Rycroft and other House and Senate members leave for their homes on the other islands today.

J. O. Carter, Jr., has been granted a vacation of several weeks and leaves for Hawaii today by the Maunaloa.

A decision on the garbage removal question will be reached at next week's meeting of the Board of Health.

The Chinese immigrants will be released from quarantine today and distributed among different plantations.

N. S. Sachs and wife and H. W. Severance and wife are booked to leave for the Coast on the 22d by the Monowai.

Claims against the Government for the month of April, filed previous to May 5th, will be payable at the treasury on Monday, 19th inst.

Colonel Z. S. Spalding deposited \$25,000 in Hawaiian Government bonds with Minister Damon yesterday as agreed upon in the cable contract.

Dr. Monsarrat reports that calves six days old are being slaughtered. The matter came up at the Board of Health meeting yesterday and was referred to that gentleman for action.

A small consignment of the celebrated Jules Mumm & Co's "Carte Blanche" and "Extra Dry" champagne in quarts and pints has just been received by F. A. Schaefer & Co.

The popularity of the Hawaiian Hardware Company and the Monarch bicycles is greatly increasing. On the other islands Manager Hendry is known as the man who has "Monarch bicycles" for sale.

The care with which the Pullman Palace Car Company follows out overcharges made on any of its lines was demonstrated to G. H. Paris recently when he received a sight draft for \$1.50 on account of an overcharge between Kansas City and St. Louis. Mr. Paris keeps the change as a souvenir.

The racing mare Lolokalani, belonging to C. F. Horner, of Lahaina, will be sent to the Coast today on the Australia. The animal will race the California circuit, probably accompanied by Amario. The mare is very fast for a half and five-eighths of a mile. She defeated Amario and other horses in last year's race meeting.

Rev. C. M. Hyde left by the W. G. Hall for Molokai yesterday morning. He will visit the leper settlement there to investigate matters pertaining to the Y. M. C. A., which have been in a rather troubled state of late. Mr. Hyde will also look into matters connected with the Bishop estate property. Two weeks will be spent in Molokai.

The senior and junior crews of the different boat clubs were out for practice yesterday. The boys are getting into fine fettle.

Copies of habeas corpus act in the matter of petition of Jonah C. Kalaniana'ole, bound in full sheep and paper, can be procured from Hawaiian Gazette Company.

Mr. and Mrs. Stevens, recently arrested for selling "swipee," were each fined \$100 and costs in the Police court yesterday. They will be tried on the additional charge of selling opium.

A boating party in honor of Miss Eva Parker, who leaves for Mana, Hawaii, today, was given by David Kawanakoa last night. Some twenty persons were in the party, which was conveyed in a large whale boat. A smaller boat contained musicians.

Joseph Kekoa, better known as "Joe," who tried to kill Patrolman Mullenbauer at Palama not long ago, was examined in the Police court yesterday morning, adjudged insane, and sent to the Insane Asylum. Joe has a father and two sisters in the Insane Asylum.

The birthday of Mrs. Fowler was celebrated aboard the Bennington last evening in a dinner given by Mr. Alderdice. Some twenty-three persons, including several of the Bennington officers, were present. The Kawaiahao Club furnished music during the dinner.

Yesterday was the birthday of the Chinese Emperor. In honor of the event flags were flying from the different legations, Government buildings and Chinese residences. The Bennington dressed ship and the international salute fired at noon. Dinners were given at the homes of several of the leading Chinese merchants.

John Kaiwi, of the Maui police force, brought nine lepers from Hana yesterday by the steamer Hawaii. They were taken immediately to the Kalihi receiving station, where they will undergo experimental treatment. The number consists of eight young and one old man. One is blind and another deaf. In only one case has the disease shown marked development.

A practical joke was played yesterday morning on certain persons living at Waikiki. A "dummy" was fixed up and anchored quite a distance from shore. The early morning rays of the sun disclosed what seemed to be a ghastly sight. A boat was put off and, with trembling hands, a man and woman succeeded in reaching the dreaded object. Silence followed by several indistinguishable remarks was the result.

SOLD INTO SLAVERY.

Young Chinese Girl Flees to Avoid Persecution.

A case of slavery in the midst of Honolulu was brought to light Wednesday afternoon when a telephone message received at the police station announced that a Chinese girl between twelve and fourteen years of age had run to Kawaiahao Seminary for protection.

The Deputy-Marshall and Chinese interpreter went to the school immediately, and there succeeded in securing from the badly frightened child the following story:

"I have no parents. About a month ago a Chinaman named Chung In brought me to this country and sold me to another of my countrymen, who in turn sold me to Lau Chock and his wife, now living at Aala. I have been living there since that time. The wife of Lau Chock treated me shamefully, kicking and beating my body unmercifully without any cause whatever. I could not stand it any longer and, although I thought they really had a right to do any thing they pleased with me, my pains from bodily injuries induced me to run away. I had seen girls at Kawaiahao Seminary, and knew it to be a place where lessons were taught and where girls seemed to be happy. I have no parents to care for me; I have not a single friend in the world, but I knew they would be kind to me there. I am afraid to go back to Lau Chock and his wife, because I am sure they will kill me."

The girl is still at Kawaiahao Seminary pending investigation into the affair by the police department.

In conversation with one of the prominent Chinese merchants of the city yesterday regarding the matter of slavery, it was learned that many such cases as was brought to light Wednesday exist among Chinese in Honolulu. Young girls are brought over from China and sold immediately into slavery. They are left in ignorance of everything but the fact that they are owned body and soul by those to whom sold.

NEW SITE FOR WASH HOUSES

Removal of Garbage Goes Over Till Next Weekly Meeting.

Six Days Old Calves Slaughtered. Applications for Positions Under Board of Health.

The regular weekly meeting of the Board of Health was held in the Board's new office in the Judiciary building yesterday afternoon. Present: Drs. Day, Emerson, Myers and Wayson, member Lansing and Executive Officer Reynolds.

Minutes of previous meeting read and approved.

Reports of Dr. Monsarrat were read and filed. Attention was called to the slaughter of calves from six days to two weeks old. Matter referred to Dr. Monsarrat for opinion as to wholesomeness of such meat.

Letters were read from Agent Meyers at the leper settlement recording passing events there.

On request of J. A. Magoon James Harvest, a leper at Kalapapa, will be brought down to Kalihi in order to have his testimony taken regarding a suit for a piece of land on King street between himself and James Campbell.

Permission was granted Father Clement and Brother Louis to visit the settlement next week.

At the suggestion of Colonel McLean Dr. M. H. Gulliff wrote from Washington, D. C., asking for blanks for a position on the surgical corps of the Hawaiian Government. The secretary was instructed to reply that no blanks of the kind desired were available and no position vacant.

Dr. C. A. Lutz, surgeon on the steamer City of Peking, made application for some position under the Board. Placed on file and notification ordered sent.

President Smith brought up the question of wash houses. He had spoken to several members of the Government about the matter. A point beyond the saluting battery was thought to be a good location for a general wash houses. There is an appropriation of \$3500 available for the purpose of erecting new wash house. The present building must be removed. Agent Reynolds was requested to accompany members of the Board to the point spoken of and investigate the matter. The Sanitary Committee will take the matter in hand. Superintendent Rowell is ready to go ahead with the construction of the building for washing as soon as the site has been decided on.

The vexed question of removing garbage came up in regular order. There was a general discussion, but the matter was laid over until next meeting. Agent Reynolds presented a form of tender as follows:

"Tenders are invited for the exclusive franchise for the free removal and care of the garbage. Street sweeping and contents of vaults and cesspools from those portions of the city bounded by _____, for a term of _____ years. The conditions of the above franchise are as follows:

1.—The contractor to remove all garbage, rubbish and contents of vaults and cesspools within the above named limits free of charge, to the satisfaction of the Board of Health.

2.—For districts outside the above limits the charge for removing garbage will regulate itself, anyone being allowed to remove the same, providing it is taken to the dumping ground of the contractor, but the charge for the dump Odorous Excavator in districts outside the limits shall not exceed the rate of \$5 per half day.

3.—The garbage removed to be either cremated, or if used for making fertilizer, or filling up land, to be so covered up and treated as to prevent the possibility of the same becoming a nuisance.

4.—The Board of Health to turn over to the contractor, for value, in condition, the Odorous Excavator and appliances connected with the same, also the garbage carts and horses, taking a bond as a guarantee that at the expiration of contract the same shall be returned in as good condition as when received.

An amendment is to be made giving the Board authority to enforce the contract.

Agent Reynolds was instructed to sell two carts belonging to the Board.

Rules governing Baldwin Home for boys and Bishop Home for girls were read, revised and approved.

The executive officer explained that there was no agent here for Babcock fire extinguishers. The price was \$60 each, with charges \$6 per dozen. The Insane Asylum required four extinguishers and several dozen charges. The Board ordered four extinguishers and four dozen charges.

A tank is to be erected at the Kalihi station. There is urgent need of water, the matter must be attended to at once.

The dispensary building was ordered paid inside and out.

At 5 o'clock the Board went into executive session.

IS AGAIN BEHIND THE BARS.

Louis Marshal and a Hospital Nurse Take a Ride.

Go to Leilani Dance at Independence Park and Make a Call on Friends. Nurse Discharged.

Louis Marshal, dubbed by an afternoon paper as "the impulsive young hero of the insurrection," is again behind prison bars as the result of an escapade Wednesday evening. Marshal had been at the Queen's Hospital for some time, and only a few days ago was, with W. H. Greig, granted a pardon on condition of leaving the country.

On the evening mentioned the convalescent young revolutionist concluded to take a drive. Mrs. Hansen, one of the nurses, was approached and agreed to accompany the young man. A hack was telephoned for and the pair proceeded to Independence Park pavilion, where the Leilani Boat Club dance was in progress. Marshal's brother and Ed Stiles came out of the hall and talked several minutes with the couple. A call was then made on some friends residing close by, after which it is presumed the nurse and patient returned to the hospital.

When they arrived and learned that their absence had been noted, the gravity of the situation became apparent. The woman at first denied having been away from the hospital, but afterwards admitted the fact and gave as an excuse that Marshal wanted to see some friends about money matters.

Marshal was sent back to the reef Thursday morning and Mrs. Hansen discharged. Marshal's explanation that he went out "just for the fun of the thing" did not find favor with the authorities. He will be kept in durance vile until the vessel on which he will take passage is ready to sail.

W. H. Greig is still at the hospital and improving rapidly. He will be allowed due time in which to prepare for his departure.

TO MAKE A TOUR OF HAWAII.

Large Party of Eastern People En Route to the Islands.

Will Arrive by the Australia September 2d—Spend Eighteen Days in Sight-Seeing.

A large party of Raymond and Whitcomb excursionists left Boston yesterday on a tour of Japan and China, via Honolulu. The party is expected to arrive here on September 2d, by the Australia, and remain eighteen days in the Paradise of the Pacific. Speaking of the tour, Raymond's Vacation Excursions says: "In connection with the trip to Japan and China, a tour of the Hawaiian Islands has been arranged. A visit to Hawaii affords one of the most exhilarating experiences of modern travel, and here, as in a trip to Japan, the voyager is enabled to surround himself with every ordinary comfort. The party will leave Boston Wednesday, August 14th, and travel westward over the same route taken later by the main body of tourists. The voyage from San Francisco to Honolulu will be made on the Australia, a large and staunch vessel, supplied with every modern appointment. Arriving in Honolulu, between two and three weeks will be available for sight-seeing, the program of which will be made to include a thorough inspection of Honolulu and its picturesque surroundings—Punchbowl Hill, Nuuanu Valley, and the picturesque Paik, Manoa Valley, the beach at Waikiki, Kapiolani Park, etc.—a trip by the Oahu Railway to Ewa Plantation on Pearl Harbor, and, grandest of all, an excursion to the famous volcano of Kilauea, the largest active volcano in the world, and forming with its terrible lakes of fire one of the most magnificent sights ever witnessed. The volcano is on the island of Hawaii, and the trip thither, occupying about eight days, includes a visit to Hilo, the most important town in the islands after Honolulu. After completing the various sight-seeing rounds, the party will leave Honolulu on the Coptic for Japan, Thursday, September 19; or if a return to San Francisco is contemplated, on the Alameda, which is due to depart on the same date. In the latter case, passengers will be due in San Francisco Thursday, September 26, and can reach Boston Friday, October 4."

The regulars were drilled on the Executive building grounds late yesterday.

MADE A CIRCUIT OF KAUAI.

College Boys Spend a Pleasant Time on the Island.

Precipitous Cliffs Are Scaled—Wild Cattle Driving and Hunting on Knudsen's Estate—Goat Shooting.

During week before last the college boys, who had been rusticated on Kauai, made a complete circuit of the island. Leaving Valdemar Knudsen's homestead at Waiawa Monday, under the watchful eye of Augustus Knudsen, Messrs. Eric and Arthur Knudsen, Albert, James and Allan Judd, Edward Damon and his friend Mr. Twombly made up a merry party. Monday evening found them safely at Lihua. Tuesday early they started for Haena via Kilauea and Hanalei, reaching the farthest possible point and camping at Ke-e. The day was rainy and the stream had to be swam at Wainiha, which only added zest to the journey. The camp was made under the sheltering cliffs, provisions in the shape of pigs, chickens and taro being procured in the neighborhood. Early next morning, Wednesday, Mr. Knudsen's whaleboat arrived from Mana. After sending back the horses, the party embarked on the splendid whaleboat, built especially for this kind of voyaging by J. Dower, of Honolulu, and with a heavy wind and good sea the party ran down to the now celebrated Kalalau. Before reaching there, however, Mr. Knudsen gave an example of his good seamanship in rescuing a hat belonging to one of the party. Coming about, running to windward, holding off again, the hat was picked up in seven minutes from the time it went overboard.

Arriving at Kalalau the party, on account of the surf, had to leave the boat at anchor outside and swim ashore, which was safely accomplished. The party visited the Kalalau battlefield, the scene of the Koolau battle for freedom, and after a round of sight seeing, during which they were very kindly treated by the natives, the party once more embarked in the whale boat, and at sundown made a landing at the celebrated Nuulolo valley, where camp was made for the night, on the beach on high ground above reach of the breakers.

Next morning all hands made the ascent up and through the valley, which has to be done by scaling along the edge of a precipice, then mounting a long ladder made of ohia and lashed to the rock by a rope, rove through holes bored in the projecting rock. This ladder hangs out over the sea, and mounting it one gets onto another ledge, and clambering up the side of the precipice the valley is reached.

The entire valley is laid out in taro patches, great engineering skill being shown in leading the water, of which there is a great abundance. These patches are now overgrown with grass and weeds and with the signs of numerous habitations tell a mute story of the many inhabitants of former days. After a voyage of exploration and a goat hunt, the party descended once more by the perilous route to the camp on the beach.

The party were divided on the question as to whether the ascent or the descent were the easier. Next morning early the party again embarked, and after a pleasant sail along the interesting cliffs, or "Na Pali" of Kauai, a landing was made at Polihale, beyond the "Barking Sands of Mana." Here Mr. Knudsen had sent horses for the party, and, after a pleasant ride, his hospitable home was again reached, thus completing the circuit.

The rest of the week was spent in cattle driving, cattle hunting and goat shooting on the magnificent uplands of Mr. Knudsen's estate.

It Made Him Tired.

"Fellows do get a little lazy in the government service," said the lean man with the yellow vest, "but I do think that the man who changed from once every quarter to once every month rather overdid the thing."

"What was the kicking about?" asked the fat man.

"Said it made him tired to draw his salary so often."

That Was Different.

"Young man," said the fond father, "in giving you my daughter I have entrusted you with the dearest treasure of my life."

The young man was duly impressed. Then he looked at his watch. "Really," he remarked, "I had no idea it was so late. The care have stopped. Could I borrow your wheel to get down town?"

"Young man, I would not trust anybody on earth with that wheel."

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Hulling and Cleaning Coffee.

W. H. SOER, COFFEE PLANTER, with the latest improved machinery, hulls and cleans COFFEES either direct, or through your agent. COFFEE to be shipped side, hulls, cleaned and packed to any designated warehouse. No charge for storage while COFFEES are in the hands of the planter.

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Horizontal Slide Valve Engine

Made by Honolulu Iron Works Company in 1885.

Bore of Cylinder 13 inches, Length of Stroke 40 inches, Crank Shaft on left of Cylinder, Hand Reversing Gear, Diameter of Fly Wheel 14 feet. Size of Engine Bed 3 feet wide by 20 feet long.

For further particulars, apply to Theo. H. Davies & Co., Ltd.

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If there is one thing above another that will depress the spirits and make life miserable, it is faulty digestion.

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is soothing, healing, strengthening to the stomach and bowels. It aids digestion, neutralizes and removes poisonous products from the intestines and regulates the digestive organs, making them able to properly perform their part in the economy of nature.

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Candidates for

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APPLY TO PRINCIPAL.

1880-71

Meeting Notice.

A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE

Stockholders of the Hawaiian Gazette Company, Ltd., held at the office of the company Saturday, August 10, 1895, the following officers were elected to fill vacancies:

W. R. Farrington, President
W. M. Perry, Vice President
Geo. H. Paris, Treasurer
W. F. Brown, Secretary
J. B. Castle, Auditor

WILLARD E. BROWN, Secretary.

4046-1w 1880-1f

NOTICE.

ALL PERSONS NOT HAVING sheep to transact with the Honolulu Sheep Station Company are forbidden to travel on the lands of the company without previously obtaining permission from the company.

Any sheep found on the land will be destroyed and any sheep found on the land will be destroyed and any sheep found on the land will be destroyed.

ALL SHEEP STATION COMPANY, Kalahoua April 20, 1895.

JAPAN A NATION OF SELLERS.

W. N. Armstrong Views the Economical Situation.

PEOPLE CONSUME VERY LITTLE.

Live Cheaply and Are Happy—Goods of Foreign Manufacture Crowded Out. Raw Material Only Is Needed—Merchants Are Not Strictly Honest.

The economical situation in Japan is not understood by foreigners, who have not resided in the country. Japan is a self supporting country, and, with all the vast increase of its commerce with foreign nations, has a balance of trade in its favor.

It wants for little beyond raw material, cotton and iron. It took for a while, English and German cotton goods. Now it competes with those countries. With all energy, worthy to be imitated by the Hawaiian Government, when it found that it was being charged high commissions on raw cottons by the merchants of Bombay, the cotton traders, backed up by the government, opened a bank at once in Bombay, put on a line of steamships, and did its own cotton trade.

Speculators enter Japan with foreign goods, but cannot sell them. The Japanese "have no wants." Blessed people! The people appear to be well fed. The children are fat and happy. All dress neatly and bathe every day in hot water. They have fine taste in art, and are gentle in their ways. But they have no wants. The benighted women are content with one fashion, and refuse to change their clothing every year, so as to keep the wheels of trade moving.

The men are the same. They have no desire to purchase foreign goods in any substantial quantity. They regard the numerous missionaries, who are residing in the Empire, as rich people, simply as they live. A Japanese merchant, looking as fat and sleek as any Honolulu merchant, will live on \$20 a month with something like luxury.

In opening up trade with these people the foreign world has just discovered that it has forced to the front a nation of sellers and not of purchasers, and this, too, at a time when the whole civilized world is looking about for purchasers and consumers. One cannot but laugh at the way the great civilized nations overreached themselves, when they, in the name of humanity, forced open the barred doors of China and Japan to the trade of the world, that is, to purchase their goods at high prices, only to find at the end of a few years that these very nations would begin to "down" them with competition.

Japan has no patent laws, so her people appropriate every useful invention they can find elsewhere. A happy speculator sells them a novel machine in expectation of selling them many. In a short time he finds his machine duplicated without limit by these people, and his trade ended with the sale of the single machine.

The general complaint of the foreign merchants is that the Japanese merchants are deceitful and unreliable. Even the native papers admit this, and recommend their traders to adopt better ways. Until the revolution of '68, and even later, the merchant was regarded as a rascal, a thief, and utterly untrustworthy. The farmer stood far above him. The example of the foreign merchants is gradually converting the people to better views. But it will take time to establish a new order of things. Some of the silk merchants have been gradually educated by foreign association to fair dealing. But the vast majority of the traders will fail to keep their bargains, will supply inferior goods, and show an utter lack of "commercial morality." There will be a change for the better in due course of time.

Until lately all business has been done on a small, a "picky" scale. There were no large establishments. Even now, leaving out silk and cotton, an order for a large quantity of goods could not be executed promptly. A well known nurseryman said that one order for plants which could be executed in the States within two weeks, could not be executed by the Japanese nurserymen in two years. The nation has been one of petty dealers and small manufacturers. The vast quantity of curios and porcelain and bric-a-brac consigned to foreign countries, come from thousands of small factories scattered over the country.

All this will also be changed in the course of time, and will gradually gather in the smaller. There are now nearly sixty cotton mills in operation; and the number is increasing rapidly. The Government stands indirectly behind many enterprises in the interest of progress. The political situation demands rapid development, and the government knows it. Hawaii may learn something of these shrewd "heathens" who are alive to the needs of the hour.

Silver plays an important part in the present development. The laborers are all paid on a silver basis, and the foreign sales are all made on a gold basis. The people accept the silver currency because they do not know any better. The Japanese farmer gets about seven yen, or dollars, per month in silver. He goes to Hawaii and gets \$13 per month in gold. This he sends back or can send back to Japan where it is converted into twenty-five yen, or more than 300 per cent advance. No wonder Hawaii is the Paradise of the farmer.

No doubt the rate of wages will gradually rise in Japan. The rise has already begun in some trades. But it will not be very rapid. The people are satisfied, and do not know how to speculate. Until there is a most decided rise, Japan will compete with Europe in many articles, and will increase her exports to the United States, in spite of tariffs. Through the intelligent work of Consul General Melvon, of the United States at Yokohama, the question of the direct

export of cotton from the United States is now being carefully considered. If it is successful, and it will be, it will give a new value to the Nicaragua canal and the Tehuantepec railway. If Japan takes the cotton by those routes China will follow, as the English merchants of Shanghai are now constructing cotton works, and are beginning to use the cheap labor of that country.

Japan looks at present to Asia for her principal markets. But she will soon be quite ready to try the American markets. Mr. Butler, of California, bought up the plant of a watch company, took it in bulk to Japan, got Japanese capital interested in it, and watches equal in every way, and in some points superior to, American made watches, are now being made in quantity at Osaka. They could be exported to the United States, the duty paid on them, and compete successfully with the watches of domestic manufacture. This case illustrates the skill of those people in the mechanical arts. Their skilled and cheap work will defy tariffs. Articles exported by German factories are now made in Japan more cheaply, and crowd out the German work.

A nation of forty-two millions, of which an unusual proportion are skilled and intelligent workmen, becomes a serious factor in modern commercial life. The tendency is, undoubtedly, to over-estimate the value or importance of it. Commercial men are scared. The economic papers are discussing the serious crisis, and there is a general prediction that everybody will have a hard time of it, because Japan will be in competition. There surely is no cause for fear. The world was not created on the theory that when Japan developed, everybody should be made miserable. No doubt the trade of the world is gradually shifting, and new conditions are arising. The earth was not, it may be candidly stated, created for England and the United States alone. America can protect herself against the entrance of foreign trade into her own ports, but she cannot control the foreign trade of Japan.

BICKAL HAS DEPARTED.

Passport Stopped for a Board Bill—Promises to Write.

J. N. Bickal, the whilom railway contractor, who was brought into public notoriety recently by diverse and sundry expressions derogatory to the Oahu railway, has left Hawaii a sad, but wiser man. He came to "do up the country," according to words used by him in the presence of witnesses. His mission—like others of his ilk—was an ignominious failure, and he was tickled almost to death to be allowed to go hence. His valuables—a small valise, rusty overcoat, dilapidated umbrella and a walking stick—were put aboard the Australia Wednesday, but later put ashore because his passport had been stopped for a board bill.

As the steamer was pulling out from the wharf, Purser McCombe informed Captain Patterson that the individual could come aboard. Gathering up his luggage, the contractor lost no time in getting into a shore boat and boarded the steamer as she was entering the channel.

Bickal promised before leaving that he would be heard from when he arrived at the Coast. Whether he intends recording his Hawaiian experiences in pamphlet or book form—all the same Capt. Palmer—is not known.

DISCHARGE THE ARMY.

Expenses Would be Reduced \$100,000 Thereby.

MR. EDITOR:—I have read in one of our papers a remark from one of our leading men to the effect that a good way to reduce the expenses of government would be to discharge the mounted patrol and half the military; by so doing, a reduction could be made of \$80,000 or more. In my estimation, since we have six companies of volunteers and about five hundred men in the Citizens Guard, well armed and equipped—a force sufficient to guard against all internal troubles—and as the mounted patrol seem to be doing good and efficient service for the public, would it not be better to keep the present police force which, in all things military, is superior to the soldiers, and discharge the whole military force, thereby reducing the expenses more than \$100,000, and at the same time remove this useless public burden—the army.

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"EXTRA DRY,"

In Quarts and Pints.

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JAMES R. GARFIELD AT 28

JAMES A. GARFIELD AT 28

TWO GARFIELDS IN POLITICS.

James R. Garfield, nominee for state senator in Ohio, begins life much as his father, the assassinated president, did. James B. is now 28 and at the same age his father entered politics and was nominated for the very office his son now seeks. James A. was a graduate of Williams College and a lawyer and so is James R. James A. was poor, but James R. is rich.



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AT THE LOWEST PRICES.

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Begs to announce to his friends and the public in general

That he has opened the above Saloon where first-class Refreshments will be served from 3 a. m. till 10 p. m., under the immediate supervision of a competent Chef de Cuisine

—THE FINEST GRADES OF—

Tobaccos,

Cigars, Pipes and

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Chosen by a personal selection from first-class manufacturers, has been obtained, and will be added to from time to time.

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Celebrated Billiard Tables connected with the establishment, where of the cue can participate. 8218-q

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The Hawaiian Fertilizing Company

have just received per "Helen Brewer"

50 Tons Soft Phosphate Florida,

150 Tons Double Superphosphate,

300-Tons Natural Plant Food,

25 Tons Common Superphosphate.

Also per Martha Davis and other vessels,

Nitrate of Soda,

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3—Fire Funds, 687,500 0 0

4—Life and Annuity Funds, 2,410,992 7 3

5—Reserve Fire Branch, 1,572,526 14 11

6—Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 217,018 2 2

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8—Revenue Life and Annuity Branches, 1,38,881 16 9

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

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NORTH GERMAN

Fire Insurance Company,

—OF HAMBURG.—

Capital of the Co. and Reserve Reichs-

marks, 8,330,000

Capital of the Re-Insurance Companies, 35,000,000

Total, Reichsmarks 43,330,000

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